

SN. 10/021,890

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CANO:038

REMARKS

Claims 1-7 remain pending in this application for which applicants seek reconsideration.

Amendment

Independent claims 1, 6, and 7 have been amended to clarify that the setter sets the field SUBJECT: of a header of an email to be transmitted based on a user input. See at least page 28, lines 16-22, and page 30, lines 21-23, of the present specification for support. No new matter has been introduced.

Art Rejection

Claims 1, 2, and 4-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Saito (USP 6,480,884) in view of Terek (USP 6,804,700). Claim 3 was rejected as unpatentable over Saito in view of Terek and Shiota (USP 6,683,700). Applicants traverse these rejections because Saito would not have taught deriving a file name based on the subject header of the email to be transmitted, as set forth in independent claims 1, 6, and 7.

Based on applicants' argument that Saito is completely silent regarding how to derive the file name, let alone deriving the file name based on the subject header of an email, the examiner now relies upon Terek for the proposition that it would have been obvious for Saito to derive a file name based on the subject header of an email to be transmitted. Applicants disagree.

Terek discloses generating a URL of an email based on a "human-readable property," such as a file name or subject header of an email. See the column 7, lines 11-19, and column 9, lines 50-63. Terek, however, does not disclose or suggest generating a file name of an email attachment based on the subject header of the email. Indeed, Terek discloses naming an email attachment that is descriptive of its content, namely based on a "human-readable property," rather than basing on the subject header of the email. Terek further calls for setting the email attachment file name before generating an email. Only the URL of the email itself is generated based on the subject header of the email or the preexisting file name of the email attachment. Accordingly, Terek would not have taught generating an email attachment file name based on the subject header of the email.

Shiota also fails to alleviate the shortcomings of Saito and Terek identified above. Applicants submit that the combination, even if it were deemed proper, would not have taught the claimed invention within the meaning of § 103.

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Conclusion

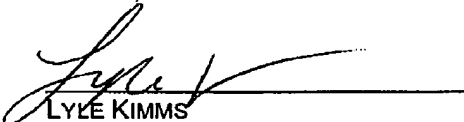
Applicants submit that claims 1-7 patentably distinguish over the applied references and are in condition for allowance. Should the examiner have any issues concerning this reply or any other outstanding issues remaining in this application, applicants urge the examiner to contact the undersigned to expedite prosecution.

Respectfully submitted,

ROSSI, KIMMS &amp; McDOWELL LLP

25 NOVEMBER 2005

DATE

  
LYLE KIMMS

REG. NO. 34,079 (RULE 34, WHERE APPLICABLE)

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